t likely that any important movement will take place it likely that any important movement will take place until the heats of summer have pessed away, by which time Gen. Ashburnham and his forces—the gun-boats and other naval reinforcements—will have reached the scene of operations, and Lord Elgin and his brother commission course which they mean to pursue. In the mean time the news from the interior of China represents the revolution-ary chief—the pretender to the "Celestial" throne—as having achieved great successes, and that, notwithstanding the discovery of a serious conspiracy in his camp, his followers had repulsed the imperialists in several engagements, and were marching in large force against Yeh in Canton. Whether these accounts are true or not it is impossible to say, from the total absence of accurate and reliable information of what takes place in the interior of China, and from the want of sufficient means to test the truth of the tidings received. But were Tae-ping to be signally successful it might weaken Yeh's power, and turb the present state of parties; but it is very generally believed that the pretender and his party would be quite as hostile to the "outer barbarians" as Yeh, and quite as little disposed to permit the advance of foreign-

prove true, will be of more value to the British than the intestine wars of the rival dynasties—namely, that despatches have been intercepted, from which it appears that Yeh has received no supplies either by n or money from the government at Pekin; that the Canton merchants and traders refuse to support or aid in; that his treasury is exhausted, and that he has o means of refilling it. 'The same accounts say that the atercepted despatches also contain a déscription of plans aid for the destruction of the British colony at Hong-Kong, and the assessination of the colonists, and attribute the failure of these machinations to Yeh's want of money. It is also inferred from the fact that files of the official gazette of Pekin down to the 2d of March, received at hanghai, do not contain any mention of the dispute between Yeh and the English, although other matters con-cerning Canton are minutely detailed, that the Emperor and his advisers are indisposed to make common cause with Yeh, or involve the whole empire in a quarrel of Yeh's making. The London Times believes that the disposition to fight the English is confined to Canton; and that the northern ports, with which the English merchants are doing as large a trade in silk and teas as at any time before, "know little and care less about the war at Canton." It, therefore, advises against an organized invasion of the empire;" recommends punishment of "a local outrage by local retribution;" and considers that the capture of Canton, the expulsion of the offending governor, and the occupaion of some adjacent points on the coast, will sufficiently prove to the Chinese that "their country lies at Eng-land's mercy," and will be a convincing evidence of British resolution and severity. These accounts differ materially from those received about two months ago, which described the Chinese as animated by a "spirit of virulent nationality." and said that wherever Europeans or Americans and Chinamen met "there must be war," giving the Chinese insurrectionists at Singapore and Sarawak in evi-dence of this opinion. Estween the two statements we do not pretend to judge. We only hope that the one which holds out a prospect of peaceful result may prove correct; that the horrors of a protracted and sanguinary war may be averted; and that the centres of eastern commerce and industry may be saved from its disastrous consequences. Perhaps the prescommissioners, and the imposing force which will be shortly assembled in the Chinese waters before active hostilities can be commenced, will convince the Chinese of the imprudence of resistance, induce them to make a virtue of necessity, and, by listening to such terms of agreement as the commissioners may recom-mend, escape the shame of defeat, and the immense loss both in men and money which it would entail If it be true that the Emperor's government refuses to espouse the cause of Yeh and embark in a war with England on his account, there may be some reason to hope that they will not refuse to entertain the propositions which Lord Elgin may be instructed to make. But notwithstanding the alleged silence of the Pekin Gazette, the rumored refusal of the Pekin cabinet to give Yeh any assistance, and the reported success of Tae-ping, we fear that the British triumph will not be as speedy or as bloodless as is anticipated, and that the Chinese, whether of Canton or Pekin, whether favorable to the existing Emperor or Tae-ping, will be found to unite against a foreign enemy, and not

A LAGER-BIER FACTORY

consent to submission until they have found resistance

A correspondent of the Boston Bee writes as follows: "At a visit to the celebrated breweries of the Schalk Brothers, a copper boiler of 150 barrels was the first ob-ject of interest. In this the malt is boiled and drawn into a cooling reservoir. Rakes revolving on planet wheels circle the reservoir and thoroughly mix the 'mash.' After cooling a certain time it is returned to the boiler and raised to a higher temperature than the first heat. The fourth and last time the hops are added, when it is again drawn to the reservoir, and from thence pumped into cooling flats on the upper floor. These flats are about four inches deep, and 15 by 20 feet wide. The mash, before it reaches these flats, passes through a sieve shaped like a carriage body, and is led by hose to the fermenting cisterns on the ground floor. Here it purifies it-self and becomes quite clear; it is then led to the large casks in the cellar stores, and remains on stock until fit for

"The process of manufacturing lager is exceedingly simple, yet it requires a very nice judgment in each process. The color is imparted by the malt; a copper chain drags the bottom of the boiler, and keeps the malt from scorching. This, and the planet rakes, pumping and drying the malt, is all done by steam. The stores, or vaults, are several feet below the surface. A marrow, winding stairway leads down to them, having its outer and inner doors. A refreshing coolness pervades the first or middle vault. On either side are wings and ranges of vaults, each pilled to the brick roof with immense casks of lager-bier, stored for the various months—May, June, July, August, September, October—each lot in an independent vault, the doors of which afford entrance through a very small door in the panels, the whole cov-"The process of manufacturing lager is exceedingly through a very small door in the panels, the whole covered with heavy tow-cloth, the sills banked with sand to exclude every possible breath of warm air.

to exclude every possible breath of warm air.

"The temperature in these summer vaults is about thirty-seven degrees. Passing into the October vault it was proposed to try the bier. Such propositions, when they come from gentlemen and friends, receive that attention and respect which is ever their due. Our guide and the master of the keys, Charley, mounted a cask, and filled a glass for us as clear as amber.

and the master of the keys, Charley, mounted a cask, and filled a glass for us as clear as amber.

"Imagine yourself on a warm summer day in these vaults, with the thermometer standing at thirty-seven degrees; between a long line of casks stand the dusky forms of a few friends, relieved by the huge casks, the cavern dimly lighted by the ship-light you carry in your hand; on a tall cask before you stands the master of the vaults, his insignia of office dangling from the girdle about him imagine, I say, all this—you that have drunk the German fluid—and picture our feelings at the moment we extended our hand to receive the fluid. We shipped, smiled, and sipped again. Deliciously cool and refreshing was that drink; it tasted like nothing of earth. No angry foam created that class of lager; no bitter, pungent taste crossed the palate; nothing was there to regret, save the narrow glass and shortness of the drink. None of earth may know what 'lager bier' is until they shall descend into the vaults of the Schalk Brothers during midsummer and drink the October bier."

ow in June. Let it go upon the record as a part of

From the Montreal Argus, June 29. THE CALAMITY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE -THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER MONTREAL -

HEART-RENDING SCENES. On Saturday morning, early, our citizens were alarmed on Saturday morning, early, our citizens were alarmed with the awful intelligence of the destruction of the Montreal, with a living freight of several hundreds of passengers. We immediately conveyed the sorrowful tidings to the public in an extra; and, as the day proceeded, furnished such particulars as we could collect from time to time. We now give the fullest report we can furnish of of painful remembrance amongst us. A gloom is of painful remembrance amongst us. A gloom is thrown over our city and our society by the sad event. We forbear comments for the present on what must seem as matter for rigid and close investigation.

We are indebted to the purser of the Napoleon for the comments of the purser of the Napoleon for the comments of the purser of the Napoleon for the comments of the purser of the Napoleon for the comments of the purser of the Napoleon for the Napoleon f

We are indebted to the purser of the Napoleon for the following authentic statement:
Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the steamer Montreal, Rudolf master, took fire about half a mile above Cape Bouge. The fire burst above the boiler deck; the captain immediately got out the hose and set all hands to work, who did all they could to extinguish it. After working a few minutes; it was found unavailing to stop the flames, which gained so fast, and spread so rapidly, that they could not get them under nor save the boat.

The mate then got out the jelly-boat, into which he placed four ladies, cabin-passengers, their maid, and the cabin girl. It was his intention to get the women first out, and he had given orders to that effect; but when the male immigrants saw that, they made a rush down the side and into the boat, which was instantly swamped. The mate strove to cut the hawser so as to save those in The mate strove to cut the hawser so as to save the the boat, but the rush was so great it was impos the boat, but the rush was so great it was impossible. The Napoleon was seen at a considerable distance, and kept aloof from the burning boat. She sent out, however, a large batteau, belonging to some raftsmen she had on board. Before it reached the Montreal the boat was in flames all over, and they were only able to pick up those in the water or hatiging to the wreek.

Fourtien of the crew were drowned. The captain, purser, and all the officers were saved.

The captain was the last man to leave the wreck. Mr. Wilson, jr., son of the owner, escaped with difficulty by swimming aishore.

swimming ashore.

Mr. Andrew Hayes, who was saved, was in the wate Mr. Andrew Hayes, who was saved, was in the water for above an hour; he had stripped himself to his drawers, and had to borrow clothing from the officers of the Napoleon. He rendered assistance to several unfortunates in the water, and we understand saved several lives. The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 200 persons must have perished on board, or have been drowned.

The number saved is from one hundred and seventy five to two hundred passengers; but their baggage and effects are lost, and some of the poor creatures brought up by the steamer Napoleon were almost in a state of

mp by the steamer Napoleon was almost andity.

The passengers were principally emigrants—Scotch and Norwegian; the former are the larger proportion; and most of the saved have to lament the loss of their nearest and dearest relations; many of them are women and children. Amongst the latter is a beautiful infant of about a year old, who was picked out of the water, but when advants claims.

whom nobody claims.

Several of those saved are slightly wounded, but none of them dangerously. The steamer, on the fire breaking out, was immediately headed towards the shore, but the water is shallow, and she ran on a rock within about 100 water is shallow, and she ran on a rock within about 100 yards of the shore. We are sorry to record that the people showed great inhumanity in not attempting to rescue the sufferers, but displayed great activity in stealing their effects. The passengers were treated with the utmost kindness, and supplied with food and every comfort possible on board the Napoleon.

ble on board the Napoleon.

On the arrival of the Napoleon here, hundreds of our On the arrival of the Napoleon here, hundreds of our citizens were congregated on the wharf; and shortly after she was moored the acting mayor and several members of the corporation were on board, also several of the officers of the different national societies, who all appeared solicitous to render assistance, and take care of the sufferers. His worship ordered those who had sustained injury to be at once taken to the hospital; the national societies will take care of the others:

STATEMENT OF ANDREW HAVES

Mr. Andrew Hayes, a commission agent of this city rho was a passenger, makes the following statement: who was a passenger, makes the following statement:

The fire occurred at 5, p. m., yesterday. The Montreal had left Quebec at 4, p. m. The fire broke out in the main saloon, in mid-ships, immediately over the boiler room. Smoke was first seen to issue from one of the state-rooms. It was very dense—so dense that it was, in less than five minutes, impossible to see anything in the saloon. In ten minutes the flames burst out and filled the saloon, and burst out on both sides. I was in the stern of the vessel when this occurred. I lowered myself down by the side of the vessel, and while I was doing so I saw one man trying to get a boat off the upper deck. He called me to his assistance. He loosed the ropes of the boat, and held one end and I the other. Together we let her down. I slid down the ropes. In less than five minutes the beat was under water with the crowd that rushed into it. The flames soon became so intense that I jumped out of the boat into the water, and swam towards another boat I saw coming to our rescue, but it shot past another boat I saw coming to our rescue, but it shot past me, and made for the boat at the side of the Montreal. 1

There were a number of females in the water, and There were a number of females in the water, and seven or eight of them clung to me. These were taken out one by one, and I was disentangled. The boat took its load to the Napoleon; and immediately after I saw a number of small boats from the Napoleon reach the Montreal. I understood that the boat which first reached the Montreal did not belong to the Napoleon, but to a passenger on board; and it was only after a violent altercation, and the passengers insisting on its being sent, that it was sent. I saw the captain of the Napoleon cursing the owner of the boat. In my opinion, the whole affair was very badly managed. I think fully quarter of an hour was very badly managed. I think fully quarter of an hour clapsed before assistance came from the Napoleon. The Napoleon was between 200 and 300 yards off from us when the fire broke out. The Montreal was 150 yards from the shore. The Montreal was headed for the shore in about ten minutes after the alarm was given; and the flames had broken out in the manner I have already stated. I think she ought to have been headed for the shore sooner. She got aground in the at-tempt to reach it, and stuck fast, nearly as far off the shore as she was when the fire broke out. I saw no one to give directions, or take command, on board the Mon-treal. Everything was in utter confusion. I think she might have got nearer to the shore than she did, with proper management, and the destruction of life have been made less. Nobody saved anything whatever, except what was on their backs. There was no time to look back. The Montreal is burnt to the water's edge. The back. The Montreal is burnt to the water's edge. The boilers exploded some time after the flames broke out. I heard the Montreal had been on fire twice previously during the afternoon of the same day, and that, in consequence, they had a person to watch. I understand the furnaces were badly secured, and the wool-work not properly protected by metal sheeting. I heard this from the captain of the Napoleon, and others on board that

steamer.

The scene was appallingly terrific beyond description on board the Montreal, and on the Napoleon afterwards the scenes of distress were most heart-rending. Here and there one saw persons seeking for their children, and children seeking for their parents, with terror and dismay on their faces, anxious to catch tidings of those they loved. I saw a good many bodies badly burned and discussed and many seeking for their parents. loved. I saw a good many bodies badly burned and disfigured, and many persons in intense suffering, which those on board tried to assuage by means of scraped potatoes, &c. There were from 450 to 500 persons on board; about thirty of these were cabin passengers; 125 bodies, living and dead, were taken out of the water. There were sixteen dead bodies. I only noticed one Montrealer—Mr. Leslie, of Carter & Kerby's. I cannot tell if he is saved. A few swam to the shore, and took the road to Quebec. We were about twelve miles from Quebec when the fire broke out. The steerage passengers were principally Scotch emigrants from the John Mackenzie. There were also among them some Germans, Canadians, and

pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Over one bundred feet of lumber was requisite for his coffin. He measured sround the waist six feet and nine inches.

Soow is June.—Let it go upon the record as a part of he histery of this extraordinary season, says the Oswego limes, that snow fell last night in sufficient quantity to observed on the side-welk by early risers this morning. This for the 23d day of June is the crowning act of he long series of weather atrocities to which we have ubmitted.

Hatt-Sroms.—The hail-storm last week visited Roamoke, Bedford, and Louisa counties, doing slight damage in the first two, and in the last injuring the wheat of W. Overton to the extent of \$4,000. A. F. Bullock, of Spoisylvania county, Va., had his growing crops injured to the value of \$1,000 by the recent storm.—Rich. Enq.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE SEVENTH WARD RIOT CASE. -The argun this case commenced yesterday morning, P. Barton Key promuting attorney, and John L. Smith, Carrington, promuting and Bradley, jr., to:

defendants. Mr. Key, anticipating and Bradley, jr., to:

from the course of the examination of witnesses of part of defendants that want of concert of action of part of defendants that want of concert of action of the rioters, and the consequent failure of the action for riot, was to be the main point of defence, spoke particularly at length, on this point. He also forcibly portrayed the enormity of the outrage that the rioters of committed against the peace of the city the rights of their fellow-citizens, and the name of the land, in turning the rioters of the rights of their fellow-citizens, and the name of the land, in turning the rioters. of their fellow-citizens, and the issue the bulently and violently taking possession of the polls and interfering with the free suffrage of the people.

He was followed by Mr. Smith in a short and pointed

peech, "handing over one of his clients, Wm. Warnock, to the tender mercies of the jury," and making out the other, Mr. Wm. Williams, a very exemplary citizen, who would not have anything to do with a riot for the world. He was followed by Mr. Carrington, who insisted on the wait of concert of action on the part of the defendants, the consequent wrong-bringing of the action, and the trifling nature and not unusual occurrence of the offences committed, under whatever action they may

Mr. Key closed with a long and thorough review of the points made by the defence, and read the following in-struction to the jury, which was approved of by the court and acquiesced in by defendants' counsel :

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the de "If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants were acting together, and that their common object was to exclude a certain class of citizens from the polls aforesaid by threats and intimidation, and by taking possession of the ground near the window where the ballots were deposited, and by threats and violence, did intimidate and drive away certain citizens, they are gullty of a riot, although they had entered into no agreement so to do, and were unacqualited one with the other."

The jury, after an absence of about an hour, returned into court with the following results.

nto court with the following verdict : Jesse Williams, not guilty. Wm. Warnock, John Webster, Wm. Wilson, Isaac Stoddard, and William Williams guilty as

These five being called up to receive their sentence Wm. Warnock and Wm. Wilson did not appear, and a forfeiture of their recognizance will entered. The other three received a very impressive lecture from the court on the enormity and heinousness of their offence, "striking, as it did, to the very foundation of the govern-ment;" and were sentenced to one year each, in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$20. These defendants had, from first to last, expected an acquittal, and, when convicted, they only expected to be fined; when the sentence of "one year's imprisonment in the county jail" was announced, they were visibly and powerfully affected. They were soon surrounded by their friends, with whom they shook hands on leaving with the officers for the fail.

City Itzms. - The steamer Thomas Collyer is now undergoing repair of boilers, &c., at her wharf.

The Catholic clergy of this city have purchased about forty acres of land a short distance out on the old Balti-more turnpike for a common centifier for the different Catholic churches of the city.

The dredging machine that was brought from Philadelphia by the coal companies of Alexandria early in the spring to clean out the docks of that city, and which has since been operating at Georgetown, is now engaged in cleaning out the docks of this city. One of the government machines, under the management of Commissioner Wise, is also doing good service about the canal. A writer in the Potoniac Herald (Georgetown) suggests

to Congress an early survey of the District of Colu outside of the city limits, so as to make the highway of the country match the streets and avenues of the city. He also suggests the early purchase of domain for a "National Park." to be 500 acres in extent, and to be equally divided by Rock creek. There is to be a Methodist camp meeting in Fairfax

county, on the lands of Mr. Gibson, about the last of August.

The Potomac Lodge of Odd Fellows in Alexandria are

about to establish a school in that city, at which the children of deceased members are to be educated free of

CATROLIC BENEFICIAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF Washington.-A regular meeting of this useful and prosperous society was held on Sunday evening, at the Parish school-house attached to St. Patrick's church. Nearly three hundred members were in attendance, and some twelve or fifteen new members renounced allegiance to the ardest and enrolled their names on the society's books. Eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered by the president, Dr. T. J. O'Toole, and H. C. McLaughlin, esq., first vice president. The first speaker, in allu-ding to the labors of Neale Dow in England, remarks: "It is the best argument not only for an Englishman, but even for an American, to show how much he loses in a year by intemperance; but for an Irishman it would be the very worst, for he often drinks for the very fun of spending." There is some truth in this, we believe.

The society on Sunday evening took preliminary steps for having an excursion and procession. They will make quite a large and respectable turn-out.

OUR SMALL COINS.—The following paragraph, which we cut from the Philadelphia Bulletin, is applicable to this

"Despite all that has been done for the greater conve-"Despite all that has been done for the greater convenience of the public in the way of coins, it is evident that the public at large are loath to depart from the old Spanish system. The fip and levy reign supreme in small transactions. The omnibus ride is a fip; grocery placards exhibit the six mid a quarter cents; in fact, if there has been any general tendency manifested to come into the decimal system, it has stopped short at knocking off the odd quarter of a cent. The result of this has been that cent quarter or a cent. The result of this has been that the tents are more in demand than they ever were. A five-cent piece and a cent is the substitute for the fip, unless two three-cent pieces are at hand."

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS. - Mr. W. L. Stricklin, of Mississippi, has been appointed to a temporary clerkship at \$1,200 in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, vice

J. L. Elliott, of Delaware, has been appointed to a firstclass (\$1,200) clerkship in the Post Office Department. William Frency appointed laborer in the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, at \$600 per annum, vice D. W. C. Ourand, removed.

Counterent. We yesterday saw a good imitation of the new cent, (which, however, does not require an ex-traordinary exercise of genius.) The lettering, the bird, and the wreath were equally as unattractive as in the original. The only noticeable difference between the two was, Uncle Sam makes such coin of copper and nickel, while the counterfeit was probably made from a stolen

MATRIMONIAL. - Eighty-one marriage licenses have been granted in the District clerk's office during the month of June just closed. Four of these were taken out vester-Seventy-seven were granted during the month of

RESIGNED - H. Jenison, a second-class clerk in the Register's Office, has resigned for the purpose of opening a land agency at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, the selected sea of the new Chippewa land district. To such of our citizens or capitalists as intend to invest in western lands we confidently recommend Mr. Jenison as a reliable agent.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY.—The annual examination of Rittenhouse Academy, in this city, will commence on the 28th instant will then be distributed. Thursday morning next at 9 o'clock, and close on Friday

ARGE SECTIONAL MAP OF IOWA; size, five feet by four, compuled from the official surveys of the United States, and from the public records of the State and counties, 1857. Folded for the pocket. Price \$2.00.

Earmer's large Sectional Map of Michigan and Wisconsin, of portions of lows, Blimats, and Minnessta, and of the whole mineral region, showing the sections, geological formations, topography, lake soundings, &c., &c., &c., Folded for the pocket, in two parts. Price \$8.

May 9.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY TELEGRAPH

Three Days Later from Europe HALIFAX, June 29.—The steamship Niagara, from Liv-orpool on the 20th inst., arrived here at 8.20 this eve-ning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

ceived.

The steamships Columbia and Anglo Saxon arrived out
the 18th inst.

The steamships Columbia and Anglo Saxon arrived out—
the 18th inst.

There has a spirited discussion in the House of Commons in regard to transport of the Commons in regard to transport of the British property destroyed.

Lord Hagnitton insuired if the government had demanded reparation for the British property destroyed.

Lord Falmerston replied that it had not, the law officers of the crown having given the ophtion that the demand cross of the crown having given the ophtion that the demand cross one case, it which Messrs. D Israeli, Roebuck, and others denounced the outlings as in fault to the honor and lag of Great Britain, which ought to have been maintained.

een maintained.

Lord John Russell and others defended the government,

and the subject was dropped.

The number of British cruisers on the coast of Cuba is to be increased.

The continental news is unimportant.

The French election excitement was increasing.

GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Lords the Commons bill in relation to ministers' money in Ireland was brought up on Tuesday. Lord Granville stated that the bill enacts that all existing interests shall be provided for out of the means at the disposal of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and would remove almost the only remaining cause of religious discord in Ireland.

*Lord Derby opposed the measure, but after a debate the bill was ordered to a second reading by 101 to 96.

The House of Commons was warmly engrossed with the supply bills. Upon a division on one of the appropriations the government was left in a minority of ten.

In the House of Commons on Friday, in answer to Sir G. B. Peckell, Sir G. Wood said it was the intention of the government to increase the number of cruisers on the

In the House of Commons on Friday, in answer to Sir G. B. Peckell, Sir G. Wood said it was the intention of the government to increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord Claufie Hamilton asked what steps had been taken by the government to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854.

Lord Palmerston could not help characterizing the proceeding as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit upon the government who ordered it to be done, or upon the officer who friends to deep characterizing the proceeding as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit upon the government who ordered it to be done, or upon the officer who friends a one of international law; and the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation.

Lord Lorne remarked that the British consul's house at Greytown was set on fire while the flag was flying from it. He then could the cowardly policy of England towards in, strong power of the United States.

Mr. Roebuck ridicaled the explanation fiften by the noble lord, that it was the duty of the country not to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American government was dishonest; and if the offending power had been China instead of America they would have been enforced.

Mr. Benityck observed, that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American government, and Considered that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to averithem.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrages by America had been

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right

them.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrages by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the government had been compelled to take.

Mr. D'Istuell considered the explanation of the government as most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to boirflard at unfortified town. The French government had sought fedress, though the English government had failed to do so; but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted.

Lord John Russell approved of the course taken by the government in regard to the claim for compensation, but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag. The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious, and so totally opposed to justice that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed.

The subject was then dropped.

The Catholic members of Parliament generally are still in opposition to the pending oath bill.

At an adjourned meeting of Influential Catholics a resolution was carried, dfirming that the bill was practically a re-enactment of one which was allowedeven by Protestants to be insulting and offensive, and carnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both houses of the leightants of both proceedings were, in effect, the same as at previous meeting at Heywood. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were, in effect, the same as at previous meetings.

gs.

The Bank of England on Tuesday reduced its rates of

interest to 6 per cent. both for discount and loans, but the movement created only a very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates a half per

The discount houses also lowered the factories of the cent.

The London Times publishes an article on General Walker's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States government not to tolerate such brigandage, but to wait patiently until time adds the Central American States to the Union.

The alterations in the frigate Niagara were expected to be completed by Saturday, the 20th, on which day she would leave Portsmouth for Liverpool to forthwith com-

mence shipping the submarine cable.

The officers of the Niagara were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorities at Portsmouth.

Among the presentations to the Queen, at a levee on Pruyn, of New York, by the American minister.

The weather in England continued very fine, and the

crops were in a most promising condition.

The question of the abolition of the Irish vice-royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the corporation of Dublin a strong protest was

Death of Hon. S. C. Phillips.

Bosrox, June 29.—Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, is among the dead by the burning of the steamer Mon-treal. His body has been recovered. Mr. Phillips was returning home from Three Rivers, where he had been on

a vist to his son.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Phillips created a profound sensation of grief in Salem. All the church bells were tolled, the flags, of the shipping and public buildings were displayed at half-mast, touching allusions were made to the public services and private virtues of the decased in the pulpits of the several churches yesterday.

The Mr. Norcross, also lost, is supposed to be Isaac W. Norcross, of Lowell, brother of the well-known lumber dealer of that city.

THE stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that an election for nine trustees of the bank will be held at the banking-bouse Monday, the 6th of July next, to zerve for the year then next towning. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m., and close at 2 o'clock RICHARD SMITH, Cashjer.

June 6-codt30Junedt6Julyif TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.-Having OUR FRIENDS AND THE TUBLIC.—Having effected a renewal of our lease upon the premises occupied by us, we have determined to erect thereon a large and more convenient store, and, to leasen the trouble of moving, we shall begin from this date to sell off our present stock of rich and seasonable goods for oast, or less for each.

We shall remain in the present store until the 6th of July; after which time (until the new store is completed) at "Coombe's Hall." (up stairs,) nearly opposite our present location.

HARFER & MITCHELL,
No. 312 Penneylvania avenue,

between 9th and 10th stre

A T COST FOR CASH. \$40,000 worth of choice Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, and Laces. We solicit a call from our friends and the public generally.
HARPER & MITCHELL.
No. 312 Fennsylvania avenue,
between 9th and, 10th streets.

CARD.-For the first time, we take this method

June 25-6tcodif HARPER & MITCHELL Office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. THE annual meeting of stockholders of "The Magnetic Telegraph Company," for the election of officers of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other beatiness as may be deemed of interest to the company, will be held at the company's office on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1857, at 12 o'clock, m., of said day.

June 24—law31*

JUSEPH SAILOR, Secretary. Proposals for Screw-Propeller Sloop-of-War.

Borran of Constru

THE Bureau will receive sealed proposals, specifi-

r capitain wardroom for a sum for re, suit, hread, clothing, issuing the forward efficient, the wome, spir, sick bay; magazines, shemeouse, capit rooms, holds, and other lockers; a fast, the discussions or the spars, boats, and all one other-golgett, helosted in the proposal.

Then other-golgett, helosted in the proposal.

Then other-golgett, helosted in the proposal of the government of the proposal of the government of the proposal of the government for the proposal of the government for the proposal of the proposal of

plan of the sails, showing the courses, top sails, top gallant sails, 30s, and spanker.

The plans will be accompanied by a model, which, with the drawings of the hail, must be on a scale of one-quarter of an inch to a toot. The ship to be pierced for class, stern, and broadfale ports, the latter not less than twelve in number on each side, and to be 14 feet 2 inches from courte to centre. The port ulli to be 20 inches above the deck; the ports 44 inches fore and at, and 35 inches in depth.

The weight of armament to be provided for in the displacement will be 160 tons of 2,240 pounds.

The total complement of officers and men will be 265 persons, and the ship must stow provisions for 120 days, and water for 90 days, with a condenser for distilling fresh water. Fuel to be carried for 13 days full stooming, and the vessel to make under steam alone at her deep-load draught of water ten knots in a smooth sen. The deep-load draught of water ten knots in a smooth sen. The deep-load draught of water ten knots in a smooth sen. The deep-load draught of water water and and fully equipped with men, provisions, and stores of all kinds, and ready for sea, not to exceed the feet, and the lowest port sill to be 8 feet above the load line.

the ship for sea, together with the price, thry equippes, as become named.

The object of the department in inviting proposals is to obtain the very best ship-of-war that the mercantile marine can produce, and proposals will be received from ship-builders only.

The proposals, specifications, and drawings which conform to the conditions now prescribed, and drawings which conform to the conditions now prescribed, and the price must receive the approval of the department before a contract will be made. The regulation of bidders as successful constructors will have due weight. The specifications, drawings, and models of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

June 27—2aw4w‡

Pennot House, New London, Connecticut,

THIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is delightfully simuled at the mouth of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly transhed, and passesses superior advantages for sea bathing, sathing, or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Boston by steambact or railroad, and has every facility for exercise and amusement. The subscriber assures all those who may favor him with their patronage that every effort will be made to promote their pleasure and comfort.

J. G. PACKARD, Superintendent.

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania svenue. The projecty adjoining on the east, the vacant let at corner of Pennsylvania avenue, and 15th street. It from 77 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 50-50 alley.

Further particulars, forms, &c., made known on application 39 KFILER & MokENNEY, 15th street, opposite Treasury Department.

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Finden's Beauties of Moore, I vol., folio, richly bound in Turkey morocco, and illustrated with 49 steel engravings, \$14 80.
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illustrated with 40 groups of female figures, finely executed on steel,

e Pictorial Sunday Book, 1 vol., folio, half bound in Turkey mo, filmsfrated with municrous engravings on wood and stock, and maps, \$10. toty and Description of the World's Fair in 1851, illustrated by illul steel engravings, 3 vols, 4to, fincly bound in Turkey morocco, \$22.

Hogarth's Works, in a series of 150 steel engravings by the first arlists, 2 vols., 4to, Turkey moreoco, \$15.

Shakspeare, 3 vols., voyal 8vo, Turkey moreoco, illustrated from
laguerreotypes of the greatest and most intellectual actors of the age,
121.

Richard H. Henderson

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INCORPORATED IN 1846. Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per c Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,995. Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who insured at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their policies renewed through

MICH. NOURSE, Agent, No. 461 13th street

Modern Languages. DROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having return-

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ges or other scholastic Institutions who wish to secure in adthe services of an efficient teacher, one who comes back to
glos from Europe with the highest testimonials, will do well
eas a line to Prof. Daniel E. Groux, post office Washington, D. C.
uniscriber would take great pleasure in instructing select pritesses, formed in particular neighborhoods, by either ladies or

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F street, between 13th and 14th streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thou oughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture.
It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a
first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railrood depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26—

Washington Branch Railroad. Trains run as follows :

FROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimere with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30, a. m., for Amapolls. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Freder k train.

Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolisaltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. in.
On Sunday at 4.15, a m., and 5.15, p. m.
T. H. PARSONS, Agent

Washington Branch Railroad. O^N and after Sunday, 14th June, the express train which now starts at 4.20 will leave at 4.20, p. m., commencing

which how saids in same day.

A train will leave Washington at 7, a. m., and Baltimore at 5.15, p.

Other trains run as heretofore.

T. H. PAISSONS, Agent. \$100 REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery of William T. Garrison

and delivery of William T. Garrison, who absecuted from mouth, Va., about the 15th April last, taking with him from 300 to dollars of my money, which he obtained by means of a false: Said Garrison is about 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, so complexion, near-eighted, and is a miller by trade. The above res and all reasonable charges will be given for his delivery in Falme Va., or secured so that he may be brought back and dealt will cording to law.

THOMPSON J. SULLIVAN, Dure 2.—Saw im.

June 2.—2aw Im Falimouth; Va. 82° The Washington Union, Alexandria Gazette, Richmond Enquir Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Charleston Mercury, St. Louis Bennoer New Orleans Belta, Augusta (Ca.) Constitutionallat, Chettanoga exette, Baitmore Sun, Natchez Free Trader; and Nashville Union vplease publish the above twice a week for one menth, and send lill his office for collection, with a marked paper. Valuable Farm and Water-power for Sale

THE undersigned offers at private sale a very strable farm, containing about 340 acres. It is located at outboost extremity of Charles country, Maryland, and is bounded the south by the Potomas river, on the east by the Wiconaleo rived on the north by a creek that empties its waters into the Wicon and at the mouth of which there is sufficient current to propel; to any desirable extent.

and at the mouth of which there is sufficient current and to any desirable extent.

The lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and to hacce; and, from the abundance of sea gives that animally flacts of its shores and the quantity of shells that are on it, could be made on of the richest farms in the county. Earch is a superabundance of the richest farms in the county. It are is a superabundance wood, and a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, quarters, our house, stables, and a large harn, all in good criter. Oy fore, helt, are wild first are abundant. Communication to Bolimore and the 1strict of Columbia are almost daily.

JOHN HAMKICSRY,

June 5—lawif Harra Lat P. O. Charles co., Md.

HERRINGS, &c.

200 barrels No. 1 herrings 250 sacks fine salt 125 boxes pearl starch.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Ast. House. THOPRETORS OF THE PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CABINET

MPOR "ERS of Cognac brandles for druggists' and merchants' use, from Ourd, Dupny, & Co., Hennessey, Pinet, Cas-illion, & Co., and other fromce of the highest reputation; and sole pre-pristure of the colebrated hy-andies, in the native proof and flavor

c, viz: Vineyard of Chateau Bernard, Liqueur des champs d'or, Superior vineyard, vieux Cognac.

ALPO—
Exclusive importers of the Old Royal Hollands, Burgomater Schnappe, Burgomater Schnappe, And several brands of Sherry, Maderia, and Pert wines, &c., &c., and several brands of Sherry in the Sh

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wi-re in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg tho-ary not no. ve given it a trial to do no, under their guarantee ill be found no. "erior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any reason imported.

May 26-1y*

Woollens.

1857. WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS,

30 to 36 Park Place, Velvet beaver Castor do Reversible do Fur do Tricot do Devenshire do

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are:

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Fashionable Dry Goods in New York.

N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics constantly on band; also, a full and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, Oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, mats, curtain materials, lace curtains, cornices, window shades, &c., &c., &c., MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand stree and 47 and 49 Catharine str May 26-1y

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff street, New York, NVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other ands of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

May 26—19*

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Trinity Building, 111 Broadcay.

THE assets of this company amount to nearly FOUR MILLION OF BOTH AND ADDRESS. And are entirely cash, of which three million six hundred thousand dellars are invested on bond and mortgage ou real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine millions of dollars.

The entire profits, already amounting to one million of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of t

housand dollars, are the property of the policy.

Thinst liberal.

Forms of application and pampidets giving every inform plied on applying at the office or to any of the company's of PRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

ENAC ABBATT, Secretary.

SIGEPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical E.

May 20-1v

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warercomes were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have entarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales-room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This collargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

ALSO—

ALSO—
Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests,

k, without key.

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No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.

F. COYLE & Ch., Agents

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AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER, No. 70 Franklin street, New York.

William Grandin.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtained. All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 26—60.

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq. who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-ioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is ther-capily conversant with business connected with the departments at Vashington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. Jan 29—dift

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the east side of Congress street, near load street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ton rooms, including the kitchen and all necessary out buildings. It is surrounded by a tot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-foot alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—diff.

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THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly,
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JAMES C. McGUIRE, Pres

OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace scart. The finder shall be liberally rewarded y leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—4f [Star.] Will be published on the 25th of June THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH—HOW TO MEET IT

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